

WEBSTER'S UNIVERSAL COLLEGE DICTIONARY

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adj. —**correct/a-bil/i-ty**, **correct/i-bil/i-ty**, *n.* —**correctly**, *adv.*
—**correctness**, *n.* —**corrector**, *n.*

correction (kə rɛk'tʃən), *n.* 1. something given, done, or proposed as a substitute for what is wrong or inaccurate; emendation. 2. the act of correcting. 3. punishment or chastisement. 4. *Usu.*, **corrections**, the various methods by which society deals with convicted offenders. 5. a quantity applied by other adjustment made in order to increase accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem. 6. a reversal of the trend of stock prices, esp. temporarily. —**correctional**, *adj.*

corrective (kə rɛk'tɪv), *adj.* 1. tending to correct or rectify; remedial. —*n.* 2. a means of correcting; corrective agent. —**correctively**, *adv.*

correlate (v., *adj.* kɔr'el'at, *kor'*; *n.* -lā, -lāz), *v.* —**lated**, **-lat-ing**, *adj.* *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to place in or bring into mutual or reciprocal relation; establish in orderly connection: *to correlate expenses and income.* —*v.i.* 2. to have a mutual or reciprocal relation; stand in correlation. —*adj.* 3. mutually or reciprocally related. —*n.* 4. either of two related things, esp. when one implies the other.

correlation (kɔr'el'āshən, *kor'*), *n.* 1. mutual relation of two or more things, parts, etc. 2. the act of correlating or the state of being correlated. 3. (in statistics) the degree to which two or more attributes or measurements on the same group of elements show a tendency to vary together. —**correlation-al**, *adj.*

correlative (kə rɛl'atɪv), *adj.* 1. so related that each implies or complements the other. 2. being in correlation; mutually related. 3. *Gram.* answering to or complementing one another and regularly used in association, as *either* and *or*, or *no* sooner and *than*. —*n.* 4. either of two things, as two terms, that are correlative. 5. a correlative expression.

correlative conjunction, *n.* either member of a matched pair of words, of which the second is a coordinating conjunction, as *either* . . . *nor*, *both* . . . *and*, or *not only* . . . *but*.

correspond (kɔr'espənd, *kor'*), *v.i.* —**spond-ed**, **-spond-ing**, 1. to be in agreement or conformity; match (often fol. by *with* or *to*): *His actions don't correspond to his words.* 2. to be similar or analogous (usu. fol. by *to*): *The U.S. Congress corresponds to the British Parliament.* 3. to communicate by exchange of letters. —**correspond-ly**, *adv.*

correspondence (kɔr'espəndəns, *kor'*), *n.* 1. communication by exchange of letters. 2. a letter or letters that pass between correspondents. 3. an instance of corresponding. 4. similarity or analogy. 5. agreement; conformity.

correspondence school, *n.* a school from which students receive instructional materials through the mail as well as corrections on their work.

correspondent (kɔr'espəndənt, *kor'*), *n.* 1. a person who communicates by letters. 2. a person employed by a newspaper, television network, etc., to gather and report news regularly from a distant place. 3. a thing that corresponds to something else. —*adj.* 4. consistent, similar, or analogous; corresponding.

corresponding (kɔr'espəndɪŋ, *kor'*), *adj.* 1. identical in all essentials or respects: *corresponding fingerprints.* 2. similar in position, purpose, form, etc.: *corresponding officials in two states.* 3. associated in a working or other relationship: *a bolt and its corresponding nut.* 4. dealing with correspondence: *a corresponding secretary.* 5. employing the mails as a means of association: *a corresponding member of a club.* —**correspond-ing-ly**, *adv.*

corresponding angles, *n.pl.* two nonadjacent angles made by the crossing of two lines by a third line, one angle being interior, the other exterior, and both being on the same side of the third line.

corridor (kɔr'ɪdər, *-dɔr', kor'*), *n.* 1. a passageway giving access to rooms, apartments, ship cabins, railway compartments, etc.; hallway. 2. a narrow passageway of land, as between an inland country and an outlet to the sea. 3. a densely populated region with major overland and air transportation routes: *the Northeast corridor.* 4. a restricted path along which an aircraft must travel to avoid hostile action, other air traffic, etc.

corrigendum (kɔr'ɪjən'dəm, *kor'*), *n.* *pl.* —**-da** (-də), 1. an error to be corrected, esp. an error in print. 2. *corrigenda*, a list of corrections of errors that is inserted in a book or other publication.

corrigible (kɔr'ɪjə-bəl, *kor'*), *adj.* 1. capable of being corrected or reformed. 2. submissive to correction. 3. subject to being revised, improved, or made more accurate: *a corrigible theory.* —**corrig-i-bil/i-ty**, *n.* —**corrig-i-bly**, *adv.*

corroborant (kə rɒb'ər-ənt), *adj.* corroborating; confirming.

corroborate (kə rɒb'ər-ət), *v.t.* —**-rat-ed**, **-rat-ing**, to make more certain; confirm: *He corroborated my account of the accident.* —**corrobor-a-tion**, *n.* —**corrobor-a-tive** (-ə rɒb'ər-ətɪv, -ər tɪv), **corrobor-a-tor**, *n.* —**corrobor-a-tor**, *n.*

corrode (kə rɒd), *v.* —**-rod-ed**, **-rod-ing**, —*v.t.* 1. to eat or wear away gradually as if by gnawing, esp. by chemical action. 2. to impair; deteriorate: *Jealousy corroded his character.* —*v.i.* 3. to become corroded. —**corrod-i-ble**, *adj.*

corrosion (kə rɒ'zhen), *n.* 1. the act or process of corroding; condition of being corroded. 2. a product of corroding, as rust. —**corro-sional**, *adj.*

corrosive (kə rɒ'sɪv), *adj.* 1. having the quality of corroding or eating away. 2. harmful or destructive; deleterious: *the corrosive effects of poverty.* 3. sharply sarcastic; caustic: *corrosive comments.* —*n.* 4. something corrosive, as an acid or drug. —**corro-sive-ly**, *adv.* —**corro-siveness**, *n.* —**corro-siv-i-ty** (kɔr'ɒsɪv'ɪ-ti, *kor'*), *n.*

corrugate (v. kɔr'ə gət, *kor'*; *adj.* -gɪt, -gɪt), *v.* —**-gat-ed**, **-gat-ing**, *adj.* —*v.t.* 1. to draw or bend into folds or alternate furrows and ridges;

wrinkle. —*v.i.* 2. to become corrugated; undergo corrugation. —*adj.* 3. corrugated; wrinkled; furrowed. —**corruga-tor**, *n.*

corrugation (kɔr'ə gə'shon, *kor'*), *n.* 1. the act or state of corrugating or of being corrugated. 2. a wrinkle; fold; furrow; ridge.

corrupt (kə rʌpt), *adj.* 1. guilty of dishonest practices, as bribery: *a corrupt judge.* 2. debased in character; depraved. 3. infected; tainted. 4. decayed; putrid. 5. made inferior by errors or alterations, as a text. —*v.t.* 6. to cause to be dishonest, disloyal, etc., esp. by bribery. 7. to lower morally; pervert: *to corrupt youth.* 8. to infect; taint. 9. to make putrid or putrescent. 10. to alter (a language, text, etc.) for the worse; debase. —*v.i.* 11. to become corrupt. —**corrupt-er**, **corrupt-or**, *n.* —**corrupt-i-ble**, *adj.* —**corrupt-i-bil/i-ty**, **corrupt-i-ble-ness**, *n.* —**corrupt-i-bly**, *adv.* —**corrupt-ive**, *adj.* —**corrupt-ly**, *adv.* —**corruptness**, *n.*

corruption (kə rʌp'tʃən), *n.* 1. the act of corrupting or the state of being corrupt. 2. moral perversion; depravity. 3. perversion of integrity. 4. corrupt or dishonest proceedings. 5. *anatomy*, 6. debasement or alteration, as of language or a text. 7. an altered or debased form of a word. 8. putrefactive decay; rottenness. 9. any corrupting influence or agency. —**corruption-ist**, *n.*

corse (kɔr sɑ:z), *n.* a small bouquet worn at the waist, on the shoulder, etc., by a woman.

corset (kɔr'set), *n.* 1. a fast ship used for piracy. 2. a pirate.

corset (kɔr'set), *n.* 1. Sometimes, **corsets**, a close-fitting undergarment stiffened with whalebone or the like and often adjustable by lacing, worn esp. by women to shape and support the torso; stays. —*v.t.* 2. to dress with or as if with a corset. 3. to regulate strictly; constrict.

cortege or **cor-tège** (kɔr'teʒ, -təʒ), *n.* 1. a procession, esp. a ceremonial one: *a funeral cortege.* 2. a line or train of attendants; retinue.

cortex (kɔr'teks), *n.* *pl.* —**-tices** (-tɪs), 1. the outer region of a body organ or structure, as the outer portion of the kidney. 2. a. the portion of a plant stem or trunk between the epidermis and the vascular tissue; bark. b. any outer layer, as rind. 3. the surface tissue layer of a fungus or lichen, composed of massed hyphal cells.

cortical (kɔr'tɪkəl), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of cortex. 2. resulting from the function or condition of the cerebral cortex. —**cortical-ly**, *adv.*

corticosteroid (kɔr'ti-kō'stɪr-ɔɪd, -stɪr-), *n.* 1. any of a class of steroid hormones formed in the cortex of the adrenal gland and having antiinflammatory properties. 2. any chemically similar synthesized hormone. Also called **cort-ic-oid** (kɔr'ti-kɔɪd).

cortisone (kɔr'ti-zōn, -zōn), *n.* a corticosteroid, C₂₁H₃₂O₅, used chiefly in the treatment of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases and certain cancers.

corundum (kə rʌn'dəm), *n.* a mineral, aluminum oxide, Al₂O₃, noted for its hardness; transparent varieties, as sapphire and ruby, are used as gems, other varieties as abrasives; often made synthetically.

coruscate (kɔr'ʌskət, *kor'*), *v.i.* —**-cat-ed**, **-cat-ing**, to emit vivid flashes of light; sparkle; scintillate; gleam.

corvette (kɔr'vet) also **cor-vet** (kɔr'vet, *kor'vet*), *n.* 1. a warship of the old sailing class, having a flush deck and usu. one tier of guns. 2. a lightly armed ship, used esp. as a convoy escort and ranging in size between a destroyer and a gunboat.

corvina (kɔr'venə), *n.* *pl.* —**-nas**, any of various silvery gray croakers, esp. of the genera *Cynoscion* and *Micropogonias*.

corvine (kɔr'ven, -vɪn), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or resembling a crow. 2. belonging or pertaining to the Corvidae, a family of birds including crows, ravens, magpies, and jays.

corrydalis (kɔr'ɪd'əlɪs), *n.* any of numerous erect or climbing plants of the genus *Corydalis*, fumitory family, with clusters of irregular spurred flowers.

cosec (kɔ'sɛk), *n.* cosecant.

cosecant (kɔ'sɛk-ənt, -k-ənt), *n.* 1. (in a right triangle) the ratio of the hypotenuse to the side opposite a given angle. 2. the secant of the complement, or the reciprocal of the sine, of a given angle or arc. *Abbr.*: csc

co-signer (kɔ'sɪ-nər, kɔ'sɪ-), *n.* a joint signer of a negotiable instrument, esp. a promissory note. —**co-sign**, *v.i.* *v.t.*

cosine (kɔ'sɪn), *n.* 1. (in a right triangle) the ratio of the side adjacent to a given angle to the hypotenuse. 2. the sine of the complement of a given angle or arc. *Abbr.*: cos

cos lot/tuce, *n.* ROMANE.

cos-met-ic (kɔz mɛt'ɪk), *n.* 1. a powder, lotion, cream, or other preparation for beautifying the face, skin, hair, nails, etc. 2. **cosmetics**, superficial measures to make something seem better than it is. —*adj.* 3. serving to impart or improve beauty, esp. of the face: *cosmetic surgery.* 4. used or done superficially to make something seem better than it is. —**cos-met-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cos-met-o-logy (kɔz mɛt'ɒləʒi), *n.* the art or profession of applying cosmetics. —**cos-met-o-log-i-cal** (-lɪ ɔʃ'i kəl), *adj.* —**cos-met-o-log-ist**, *n.*

cos-mic (kɔz mɪk) also **cos-mi-cal**, *adj.* 1. of or pertaining to the cosmos: *cosmic laws.* 2. characteristic of the cosmos or its phenomena: *cosmic events.* 3. immeasurably extended in time and space; vast. 4. forming a part of the material universe, esp. outside of the earth. —**cos-mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

cosmic ray, *n.* a radiation of high penetrating power originating in outer space and consisting partly of high-energy atomic nuclei.

cosmo-, a combining form meaning "world," "universe" (*cosmography*); in contemporary usage, sometimes representing Russian *kosmo-*, it may